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the injured feelings of those who fear the total extinction of a knowledge of classical antiquity, is a pitiable expedient. The inspiration of the form and "ethereal soul," to use Hegel's phrase, of Greek and Roman literature would necessarily be annihilated by such a substitution.

Paulsen's volume is valuable in so far as it contains a careful array of facts, a reproduction of the opinions of the great paedagogues of each age, and for its occasional stimulating effect. While the style is clear, it cannot be called either nervous or elegant.

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH.

A Handy Anglo-Saxon Dictionary: Based on Groschopp's Grein. Edited, Revised and Corrected, with Grammatical Appendix, List of Irregular Verbs, and Brief Etymological Features. By JAMES A. HARRISON (Washington and Lee Univ., Va.) and W. M. BASKERVILL, Ph. D. (Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn.). New York and Chicago, A. S. Barnes & Co., 1885. Pp. 317. \$3.00.

To what extent the advance of the last two decades in the sympathetic interpretation of the thought and spirit of Anglo-Saxon England was made possible by the labors of Grein, as transmitted in his great *Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Poesie*, with its marvellous Glossary, is best known to those who have best followed the injunction of Prof. March, to spend one's days and nights with Grein. To such it has also been apparent that no slight hinderance to the extension of these studies has, in the last few years, been occasioned by the retirement of these volumes from the trade. It was, therefore, with the view to mediate between commercial difficulties on the one hand, and the requirements of students on the other, that Prof. Wülker, several years ago, entrusted to a young scholar the task of preparing an abridgment of Grein's Glossary.¹ The relation of Groschopp's Grein to the original is that of a complete word-list with brief definitions, to a lexicon with exhaustive citations and references, and the explanation of special passages and idioms. In the American edition now before us we have a second variation from the original. While in the main it is but a translation of Groschopp, the editors believe to have added to the practical value of the book by the introduction of several new features to which they invite special attention: (1) an appendix giving "a working outline of Anglo-Saxon Grammar"; (2) cognate words from the Icelandic, Gothic, O. H. German and Mod. German are introduced "to show some of the etymological connections" of this poetic vocabulary; (3) a second appendix embraces a list of the Irregular Verbs in the body of the work; (4) Mod. English derivatives are indicated by special type.

More than a simple translation of Groschopp, which would have been justified by like considerations under which that abridgment was made, has therefore been aimed at. A more complete appropriation of the work is based on these 'practical features,' which are, however, certainly in part of questionable utility. With excellent Anglo-Saxon grammars of every grade now of easy access, no sufficient ground is apparent for materially increasing the cost of a special dictionary for the poetic literature by the addition of elementary

¹ Kleines Angelsächsisches Wörterbuch von C. W. M. Grein. Nach Grein's Sprachschatz der Angelsächsischen Dichter bearbeitet von Fr. Groschopp. Kassel, Wigand, 1883.

grammatical appendices. Any enlargement of the volume should have been made to contribute directly to the study of Anglo-Saxon poetry. A treatise, for example, on the metre and æsthetics of this verse would have formed a valuable appendix; or, better still, an extension in the body of the work itself might have been planned on an intermediate doctrine as to the exclusion of citations, etc., by which more of the advantages of the original would have been retained.

The adoption of etymological helps, on the other hand, is commendable. Full-faced type to mark modern correspondences is a well-approved device, and will both facilitate the acquisition of the old vocabulary, and contribute to an historic sense in the study of the language. The only restriction to be made here is one that concerns the manner in which right principles have been dealt with. For, after duly allowing for the position of the editors in disclaiming completeness in etymological matters, an excuse is still wanting for their lack of uniformity in what they attempt to give. No principle is discoverable in the use made of cognate forms: it is apparently by the merest chance that now a Gothic, now an Icelandic or an O. H. German word is cited, and that, too, after intervals covering words which again, for no evident reason, are entirely omitted in this regard. Modern German words are, however, introduced with some fulness, and the care bestowed on the special-type forms of Mod. English almost approaches equality of performance. Yet in these last respects such omissions of the obvious as the following will be readily found: *ducoð*, G. Tugend; *earfoð*, G. Arbeit; *edwit*, Mod. wit; *þéon*, G. ge-deihen; *þel-*, G. Diele; *þegen*, G. Degen; *trag* (read *trág*), G. träge; *lið*, G. G-lied—the definition 'limb, limbs' is misleading: the pl. is not *lið*, but *liðu*, *leoðu*; *sammian*, G. *sammeln*; *dwoł* and *dol* should be connected; *wunian*, Mod. wont; *hrif*, Mod. midriff; *heregeatu*, Mod. heriot; *gâsne*, Mod. (obs.) geason, etc.

Although the editors have clearly had nothing above the most elementary needs in view in working out these etymological phases, it is difficult to see why more attention was not paid to secondary derivation. No intimation, for example, of the corresponding verbal forms *séon*, 'to see,' and *séon*, 'to filter,' accompanies *onsýn*, 'appearance,' and *onsýn*, 'deficiency'; *béot* is not referred to *behátan*; *gafol* to *giefan*; *onsæge* to *sigan*; *híréð* (read *híred*) to its elements. The interesting compounds *lâtłow* and *lârêow* are passed by, nor is the student made aware of the relation between *getarwe* (read *getârwe*) and *geatwe*; (*un*)*forcûð* and *fracoð* (*fracod*).

In the case of *hapax legomena* the references are too often omitted. Wherever it is possible, such words should be explained. There is usually something special about them; they may be dialectal, as *searo-fearo* (< *-faru*); or possible scribal errors, as *swég-leðer*; or due to a blunder on the part of scholars, as *færbu*. The last word has now for some time been rightly understood. To Cosijn belongs the credit of having first noticed (Beitr. VII 456) that a separation into two words is to be made: *fær* (n.) 'color,' and the numeral *bú*. The further derivation of *fær* gives the scheme: I. E. **paro-*; **parwoð-* (Lit. parwas) = *fær*: O. H. G. *far(a)wa*.

An unwelcome illustration of the persistent transmission of old errors is furnished in the fictitious infinitives *lihan*, *sihan*, *tihan*, *feohan*, *seohon* (sic); *scānan* is still a reduplicating verb, and *felgan* usurps the place of *feolan*.

Although *téon*, 'to draw,' and *téon*, 'to censure,' are distinguished, to *of-téon* is ascribed the peculiar property of combining the two. How much longer are we to wait for editors of the *Beowulf* to comprehend the construction of the opening lines of that poem? So, too, in keeping with this kind of conservatism, to venture a denomination, we are not yet to be released from the themes: *ealdor lagu*, *feorh-lagu*, *ealdor-naru*, *feorh-naru*.

False quantities are not wanting; a few examples taken at random may illustrate: *drugian*, *drygian*, *dryge*, *crist*, *cristen*, *cristnian*, *cyle*, *fnæst*, *hruse*, *hrest* (Metr. 11³⁸, < *hrēosan*, therefore 'falls,' not 'withers'), *Orgete*—(there is also considerable confusion in the treatment of the prefix *or-*), *sið* < *séon*, *tuçian*, *þryð*, *iu-man* (but *géo-man*), *wag*, 'wall,' *wædl*. Misprints like the following will be easily corrected: *her-lic* (but *hēr*); *læs* (but *lāssa*); *læt-hydig*, *læt-līce* (but *lēt*); and *huru* (but *hūru*); *læreow* (but *lāriow*); *wol-dæg*, *éogoð*, *géoguð* (p. 60; an error borrowed from the German ed.), etc.

Until a common system of vowel accentuation may be agreed upon, consistency in each particular method is all that can be required. The present editors have not, in this matter, been sufficiently guarded at all points: *geðr*, *geásne* (but *géomor*), and the preterits *scōp*, (*éo*), *scán* (*éa*), *scōc* (*éo*), *gēafon*.

In closing this notice, gratitude must not be withheld for this service of the editors to the study of Anglo-Saxon poetry. Uniform definitions in English for the entire body of the poetic vocabulary will give heart to many to whom foreign languages are less familiar, to attempt to learn something of our ancient songs. Perhaps the way has now been paved to a poetic lexicon in which the peculiar phraseology and figuration of this poetry may receive systematic treatment. The need of a handy etymological dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon language, based upon exact philological principles, has certainly been made clear. May the want be speedily supplied!

JAMES W. BRIGHT.

Platonis Phaedo. The Phaedo of Plato. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by W. D. GEDDES, LL. D. Second Edition. London, Macmillan & Co., 1885.

"I trust that this second edition will not be found unworthy of following its predecessor, which had the merit, if no other, that it was the first edition of a Platonic Dialogue proceeding from Scotland and edited upon Scottish soil." This strong note of nationality with which Dr. Geddes closes the preface to his second edition of his Phaedo is hardly necessary. The book is intensely Scotch, or rather, Scottish. The few Scottish Hellenists are either mighty workers, like Veitch of blessed memory, or they are deeply imbued with metaphysics or literature. To the latter class Dr. Geddes belongs, and grammar is not his strong point, in spite of the noble tradition of Rudiman. Professor Geddes' Phaedo is a work of undeniable charm. His range of illustrative reading is great, his conception of the dialogue is admirable, the appended notes are full of interest and suggestiveness, and he who reads the dialogue simply for its literary charm or philosophical meaning cannot fail to be grateful for Professor Geddes' companionship. Grammatical points he usually dispatches by a reference to Riddell's Digest, an admirable work, surely, but, like many other admirable works, a positive disadvantage to the student who rests on it.